REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,294.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

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GOVT. LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY SECRETARIAT

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

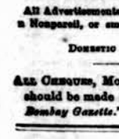
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Occurrence: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry (Calbadevee Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	11	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	24
„ Cananore	13	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	15	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	16	„ False Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA Oct.	1

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

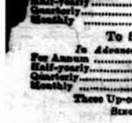
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSSEREH	20
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Muscat	15	„ Fao	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire	Oct. 1
„ Linga	19	„ Lingah	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	9
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Gwadur	11
„ Bussreh	Arrive 24	„ Kurrachee	15
		Arrives BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September 1875, at 4 P.M.

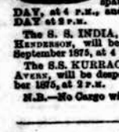
The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 11th September 1875, at 3 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.



THE full-powered favourite Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be dispatched for Liverpool on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First-Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient Staff of Stewards.

The Macedonia made the passage out in 27 steaming days, averaging 10 Knots, and may be depended upon to make a quick run Home.

FARES.

	First Class.	Second Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	36	23	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

		Tons. H.P.	
Cargo Steamer	DIDO,	1,200, 150,	about 5th Sept. 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,500, ,,	about 5th Oct. 1875.

These Steamers have no room for Passengers.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

6, Bombay Green, 9th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward.	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M.; in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KASHGAR, (2,621 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain G. J. Bandy, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not to be delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 17th September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 6th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 10th Sept. to Wednesday.
MACEDONIA	...	...	...
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service;

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, handsome English built dogcart by "Windover," nearly new, a handsome fast trotting chesnut Arab Horse, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of W. F. Peel, Esq., the same comprises a handsome set of straw stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated hotwater curry dishes, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome seasoned blackwood sofas, rich drawing-room carpet, a lady's handsome Davenport, splendid pier glasses, handsome gas chandeliers centre, ottomans, English brass bedstead, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, a mahogany hall settle table on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built light dog-cart, by Windover, in excellent order.

A ditto Chesnut Arab Horse, quiet in single and double harness.

A set of English brass-mounted double harness.

A child's perambulator, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING FIRST-CLASS ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND ENGRAVINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of New Valuable Books, such as Popular Standard Works, includ ng The Circle of the Sciences, Kenny Meadows' Shakespeare, the French Empire, Chinese Empire, Belgium, the Rhine, Italy, &c., England's Battles by Sea and Land, Life and Times of Wellington, Beauties of Moore, Royal Drawing room table Book, History of England, Charles Knight's Natural History, Kitto's Pictorial Sunday Book, Dictionary Cyclopœdia, &c., &c.

Also a small collection of First class line and other engravings, after Wilkie, Winterhalter, Etty, Maclise, Calcott, Leslie, Hayter, &c.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a handsome light lounger made to order, a serviceable chesnut horse, &c., at Nepean Sea Road.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, tongs, horse, &c., the property of Major Boyd.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English built Open Carriage by "Robert Ross," a Stylish English built Dogcart by James Macnee, a handsome 4 wheeled Dogcart with moveable hood, a pair of well matched young Australian Horses, a handsome fast-trotting English Mare, height about 16, a serviceable Chesnut Horse, a collection of choice plants, &c., at The Bee Hive, Chinchpoogly Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Harry John, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

20 cases of superior Pale Sherry by "Livingston and Niven."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Military Square, Fort:—

2 Cases black woollen cloth, 4 cases Eau de cologne.
20 Cases oil plain tumblers.
3 Cases Crosse and Blackwell's bacon in tins.
3 Cases French mustard.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern:—
V K R 3455-3560-112 Reams of Foolscap papers more or less damaged by salt water and k rosene oil.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 18th proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Esq., on account and at the risk of Purmanundass Purbhoodass, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 47, with the Shed standing thereon, and now used as a warehouse and assessed by the Municipality under No. 77, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of the Panjrapole Road leading to Jugrevun Kooka Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Town and Island of Bombay, admeasuring 305 5-9 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passages, on or towards the west by the said Panjrapole Road, on or towards the north by the property of Gokuldass Kalianjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Tooljidas Kisondass and was formerly in the occupation of Purmanundass Purbhoodass and is now occupied by Khinchund Lubhoo, the tenant of the Mortgagee.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th September 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a WELL FURNISHED and nicely situated HOUSE on Malabar Hill, Laud's End, with four Bed-rooms, now in the occupation of C. A. Wynter, Esquire, for a period of one year or more if required. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ELPHINSTONE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at its Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely, to transact the following Business, viz.:—

1. To consider and adopt the Accounts of the Directors for the period ending 31st August 1875.
2. To elect new Directors in place of those retiring.
3. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To consider the offer made by Messrs. Platt Brothers of the Machinery purchased from them by the Company.
5. And such other matter that may be brought before the meeting.

H. NOWROJEE S. & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY

GRAND SPECIAL FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8,

For the Benefit of

Mrs. J. O. PIERCE

AND

Mrs. HARRY LESLIE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST ENTERTAINMENT UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF THE

BYCULLA CLUB.

A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME,

IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL ATTRACTIONS.

A SOLID STERLING SILVER GOBLET

WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

NOTICE.

Mrs. PIERCE and Mrs. LESLIE have much pleasure in announcing that in addition to the above, their JOINT BENEFIT will be honoured by

THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FRIGATE TENNESSEE,

FLAG SHIP OF THE AMERICAN ASIATIC SQUADRON.

For particulars see Programme and To-morrow's Papers.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
BY PARTICULAR DESIRE
THE VIRGINIAN MUMMY,
AND POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Only to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

Season Tickets by arrangement.

Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9-15 p.m.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 p.m.

Special Tramway Cars available from J. J. Hospital until Midnight.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS to be presented for PAYMENT before 4 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, as the Company LEAVE for JUBBULPORE on THURSDAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES, REGATTA, &c.

The Public are hereby informed that First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES and CARRIAGES to POONA and to KHARKI from any Station on this Line issued TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, and intervening days, will be available for return on any day up to and including MONDAY, the 6th October next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1875.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.—ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.—THE FIFTH (5TH) YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, on SATURDAY, the 18th September 1875, at 3-30 P.M., to receive the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, DECLARE an ad-interim DIVIDEND, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Board,
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 18th instant inclusive.

Calcutta, 1st September 1875.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY INVESTMENT

THE attention of intending Assurants is requested to the principles upon which the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited) is founded, for absolutely securing to Policyholders all the benefits derivable from Life Assurance, freed from the defects, difficulties, and dangers which impede it under the ordinary system. Unexampled success has attended the Company since its formation in 1871. Every Policy is indisputable, embarrassing restrictions and conditions being entirely swept away.

"This Company bids fair to achieve results in the amount of business transacted fully equal to the most sanguine expectations that were formed of it on its establishment in 1871. By a statement recently issued of its new business for 1874, it is shown that in its third year of existence it exceeded what was done by nearly fifty other offices of from 10 to 70 years' standing; while, as regards the present year, we learn on inquiry that the returns of the home business for the six months just ended show an increase of over 50 per cent. in the number of Policies issued, and of nearly 30 per cent. in the sum assured and premium income. Such evidence of the public appreciation of the advantages offered by this Institution speaks loudly in favour of the new institution. A routine scheme of assurance has just been set on foot, which, it is expected, will become popular."—*Cosmopolitan.*

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for Medical Examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the Fee on all Assurances, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICYHOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board, but investments of all nett premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the Office for inspection of Policyholders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.

Prospectuses and all information regarding the Company may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1875.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

THE COMPANY includes the following talented Artistes, being the largest ever visiting INDIA:—

Mrs. G. B. W. Lewis.	Mr. G. B. W. Lewis.
Miss Rosa Cooper.	„ W. G. Carey.
Madam la Baronese de Serso.	„ Henry Aveling.
Miss Wellie A. Henry.	„ Frank Stuart.
„ Tillie Earle.	„ Samuel Phelps.
„ Ruth Gray.	„ Chas. E. Newton.
„ Agnes Benison.	„ L. Harding.
„ Jessie Gray.	„ Robert C. Cottier.
„ Jennie Brown.	„ Harry Burton.
„ Rose Vernon.	„ John Edouin.
„ Lara Carey.	„ Frank L. Martyn.
„ Kate Lloyd.	„ Charles A. Boyd.
„ Elsie Perriman.	„ Frank Varley.
„ Annie Beldon.	„ William B. Henry.
„ Flora Hartigan.	„ George Perriman.
„ Mary Coker.	„ William Pitt.
	Master George Bryer.
	„ Chas. G. Henry.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2

Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where Dress Circle and Stall Seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—WANTED, in good serviceable condition, a SMALL SECOND-HAND HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS, suitable for PRESSING STRAW. Address, stating particulars, to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 6th September.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 16th instant, inclusive, for certain ADDITIONS to HER MAJESTY'S MINT. Plans, general description, Form of Contract, &c., can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office and payment by each applicant of Rupees 3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 6th September 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HAJEE ABDOOLA HAJEE DOSSUL, deceased.

EMANABAI, Widow, Executrix of the last Will.....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given that an APPLICATION has been made on behalf of the abovenamed Executrix EMANABAI to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Ecclesiastical Side, for GRANT to her of PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased as the Sole Executrix therein named.—Dated this 6th day of September 1875.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Applicant's Proctor.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT NO. 239 OF 1872.

RUCKMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of MACOONDSHAMJEES, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on the Girgaum Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANUNDMACOONDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Line Street, outside the Fort .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES AFFECTING the ESTATE of MACOONDSHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in this cause mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Twenty-third day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 4th day of September 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANORDASS GOVERDHUNDASS has CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL to GODESWARREE GHIRDHARREE KARAJAJ who carries on business in Bombay by means of his Mooneim, GANDASS NURSEEDASS, under the name or RAVINDDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, all that piece or parcel of Pattadaree LAND or GROUND with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Subdistrict of Bholeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, on the South side of Vithulwady Cross Lane, admeasuring 98 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 30, and bounded on the East by the house of Parekh Amurchund Betcherdass, on the West by the house of Thucker Gordhun Damjee Bangalee, on the North by the said Vithulwady Cross Lane, and on the South by the house of Bhai Seth Jeewanjee, and which said premises are now and have been for many years occupied by the said Manordas Goverdhundass and his tenants. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said property by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 2, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 6th day of September 1875.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.

ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Full particulars on Application.

CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER

Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN GORDON, Bombay Staff Corps, must give notice of the same to the Undersigned on or before the 27th September 1875, after which date none will be received.

T. ROSE NIMMO, Major,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Rajkote, 31st August 1875.

NOTICE.—All persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT and ACTING ADJUTANT F. M. KIRK, 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., are requested to forward them to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which no Claims will be entertained.

J. CLEMENTS, Lieut. Col.,
22nd Regt. N. I.
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 6th September 1875.

MEASUREMENT OF PRESSED BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that from this date the following RULES will come into force:—

1. No Refund of Measurement Fees will be allowed for sums under One Rupee.
2. No claim for Refund will be allowed unless presented within one month from the date of Vessel's Departure.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 18th August 1875.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Thacker's Building), on MONDAY, the 13th September at 3 P.M., to transact the following Business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1875.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 15th of September, 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
pp. GADDUM & Co.,
O. FIEDLER,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1875.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in cases Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 24 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGIDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TRO'WELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

FRESH ARRIVAL,

EX S.S. TIMOR AND S.S. MONGOLIA, OF

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash.....Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..... each	6 8	Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ..... each	4 0	Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroid red ..... each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ..... each	6 8	Badham's Superfine

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday evening gives no further particulars respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market than we have already noticed, and this morning's report merely calls the market quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 5,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th instant compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Total supply of all kinds	1,830,000	2 036,100	1,903,690
" " Surats...	860,000	938,820	1,000,440

These figures show somewhat favourably for the present position of the staple, but not sufficiently so, looking to the way the deficiency is spread over the various markets, to have any effect on prices in the present dull state of trade, especially with the probability of another large American and Indian crop in the immediate future. Saturday's Receipts at the American ports were 1,000 bales against 2,100 on the corresponding date last year. Futures were 1/16 cent. per lb. higher, but Mid Uplands on the spot still 1⅛ cents. per lb.

The weekly quotations for Indian Bank shares show no change of any kind. Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last with the exception of Fours which are ¼ lower.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending on Friday gives the total coin in circulation at £64,125,000 against £63,000,000, and the Notes in circulation at £95,500,000 against £94,625,000.

In general Produce in London the only change is a reduction of 6d. per cwt. in Bombay Linseed.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼ French Rentes at 104. Bar Silver is at 51 56d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay statement for the week ending on the 4th instant shows the following alterations :—

Government Treasury Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	2,03,686
Do. do. Branches	Inc., "	1,46,514
Deposits	Dec., "	14,01,599
Loans	Dec., "	14,86,603
Bills Discounted	Inc., "	3,43,959
Bullion	Dec., "	8,28,329
Cash with Correspondents	Dec., "	72,231
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc., "	5,52,860

These changes may still be regarded as favourable, the Liabilities of the Bank having been reduced by 14½ lacs while the Cash Balance is augmented by 5½ lacs. Looking to the limited demand for money we are likely to have for some time to come, with the probability of the available funds being at the same time largely increased through the medium of the Exchange Banks, a reduction in the rates of Discount seems probable at to-morrow's Board Meeting, but whether or not the outside market must still become easier, and even now fixed Loans on Government Paper are obtainable at 3½ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues extremely quiet with very little doing, but there is still a downward tendency which only requires but a very slight influence to be converted into a decline. The increasing ease in money here naturally tends that way, but an increased demand for remittance would be the most powerful influence at the moment with so little paper as there is now offering.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual transactions in which to alter quotations, and the same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER which is nominally the same

The SHARE MARKET has shown rather more firmness to-day. Bank of Bombay's are 1 per cent. higher, and with the exception of Dhurrumsey's, which are Rs. 15 lower, Spinning Scrip is also better. Alliance have advanced Rs. 50, Bombay United Rs. 10, Fleming Rs. 5, Great Eastern Rs. 10 and Hindoostan Rs. 10 per share. Press and other Companies are unchanged.

In COTTON there is nothing whatever to report. Owing to the heavy rains business is confined to small purchases for the local Spinning Companies and prices are not quotably altered.

FREIGHTS are not changed in position. £2-8-9 is still being done for small lots by the two steamers on the berth, but the quantity of cargo offering is very small.

PIECE GOODS are only just steady. The demand as yet is extremely slow, and nothing but the paucity of supplies strengthens holders' hands. When the weather admits of up-country buyers operating more freely, a better state of things is generally looked for, as the crop prospects are now most favourably reported upon from all directions.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	703½
5,350	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	256
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Charlered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
300	2,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,450
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,090
2,000	150	all	10	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	775
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,030
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,050
700	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	935
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Jeevraj Baloo Mills	1,000
..	..	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	860
800	...	800	...	Madras U. Spinning	875
2,500	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,100
4,000	100	all	50 p.c.	Oriental	650
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soondersdas Spinning	930
500	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	230

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	5,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	7,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

£20	218 3/8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
£20	103 14/6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65 7/8	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	22
100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£15	199 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

15s	5,000	2,850	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	20000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,050
1,250	13,000	13,000	200 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
150	500	all	60 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	550
2,000	350	all	250 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	8 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	3 p.c.	Carwar Co.	100
500	500	all	...	Cocanada Press Co.	75
500	1,000	all	175 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
1,250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 p.c.	Imperial Press & Ginning Co.	410
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
500	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
400	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
300	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	960
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin & Press Co	600 nl
450	1,000	..	125 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	990

* Per share, for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	1191	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited) as on the 4th September compared with the statement issued on 28th August :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Aug. Rs.	1st Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second Issue of 40,000 do. of Rs. 100 do.	" 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625	
Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	" 2,49,725	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	" 12,48,625	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	99,95,800	99,95,800
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,75,000	17,75,000
Do. do. do. at Branches	49,43,206	47,30,526
Other Deposits	18,6 ,607	17,01,148
Post Bills	1,35,19,349	1,21,17,929
Cash Credits, under 2	41,614	41,144
	6,94,191	6,53,950
	3,25,29,727	3,10,24,241
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	48,94,241	48,84,486
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,96,792	13,80,447
Loans on Security of do. do.	84,22,177	19,35,574
Current Accounts, overdrawn	763	1,467
Bills Discounted	99,78,156	1,03,22,115
Bills Discounted	4,810	4,478
Dead Stock Rs. 5,09,920		
Amount applied in reduction 1,35,000	3,73,534	3,74,920
Bullion	13,99,915	4,71,886
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,99,909	1,97,578
Cash and Currency Notes	1,06,86,780	1,14,42,560
	3,25,29,727	3,10,24,241

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP SALSETTE, 1,340 tons, Captain John Mackay, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Rangoon (June 29th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 3rd), with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Adams, and three servants, Sister Lambertine, and thirty deck passengers.

THE P AND O CO's s. s. TENASSIM, 1,617 tons, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail, 1,588 chests opium, general cargos and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. H. Elias, and Mr. Khadoom. For Galle.—Mr. H. Cowley and E. M. Servant.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, 2,764 tons, Captain Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (August 24th), via Madras and Galle, with Australian and China Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Calcutta to Southampton—Mr. Turner, three children and two ayahs, and Mrs. Coyley, three children and European maid. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr. Darashaw, and servant, and Captain J. C. Babot. From Penang to Bombay—Mrs. Hewitt, and three children. From Galle to Bombay—one deck passenger. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Madame Serse, fourteen ladies, fifteen gentlemen, and two servants of the Lewis Dramatic Company, fourteen ladies, twenty-one gentlemen, and three servants of the Anderson's Operatic Company, Master McMahon, Miss May, and ayah, Major and Mrs. McMahon, Miss Stevens, Miss McLoughlin, and Mr. Lamont. From Singapore to Bombay—One deck passenger. From Melbourne to Southampton—Mr. J. Holden. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. W. Fraser.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Salsette	Mackay	Rangoon, June 29.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Kurrachee, Sept 3.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Calcutta, Aug 24.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Theran (s)	Johnson	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Mirzapore, to Southampton.
Ship Galloway, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept.

ARRIVALS.

2 C. of Cambridge (s). Jack ..... Liverpool, July 22.
Iskander Shah ..... Krokstedt ..... Lingeh, July 25.
Mathilde ..... Besson ..... Marseilles, May 5.

Sept.

DEPARTURES.

2 Ava (s) ....
Memnon ....

MADRAS.

Sept.

ARRIVAL.

3 Madura (s) .... Bombay.

Sept.

DEPARTURE.

2 Khandalla (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LONDON.

Memzaleh s, 15 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sarka & Co.
Clara s, 10 casks black ink, Allana Abdool Rahman ; 400 cases old tom, Muncherjee and E Bejunjee ; 40 boxes window glass Abdoolhuson Abdoolaly.
Timore s, 200 drums linseed oil, and 100 drums turpentine, Heptoola Shaik Adam & Co ; 2 cases champagne, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Walmer Castle s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Mongolia s, 20 bottles quicksilver, Vizbookandass Amrutlall ; 20 bottles quicksilver, Morarjee Premjee ; 10 bottles quicksilver, Keelabhoy Hooseinand ; 63 bottles quicksilver, Dossa Morarjee ; 15 bottles quicksilver, Tharia Khimjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 296 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur ; 59 cases hock, and 5 cases claret, A C Gumpert.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 235 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur ; 2 bundles canvas, The L A and A Co ; 3 bales hemp, Dayabhoy Rustomjee ; 76 bales wool, Govindjee Canjee ; 55 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co ; 45 bales cotton, Narandass Rajarana ; 50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee.
Zante s, 137 cwts horns, C N Gomes & Co ; 62 bales cotton, Nursee Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s, 8 cases cigars, and 4 bales senna leaves, P and O Co ; 93 packages cloves, Allarakhia Khakee & Co ; 105 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 3 cwts wheat, Wallace & Co ; 19 cases mother of pearl shells, Dharsee Heerjee ; 59 cwts coffee, Nursee Khuttow ; 18 cases peacock feathers, Vinay & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mirzapore s, 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s, 100 bales cotton., Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore s, 4½ cwts cloves, 40 cwts tamarind, and 17 cwts cardamoms, M M Misree ; 17½ cwts tamarind, 15 cwts cardamoms, and 56 lbs cambay stone, Cayamally Tyebally.

FOR MALTA.

Mirzapore s, 50 bags wheat, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s, 59 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 14½ chests opium, Tata & Co ; 7 chests opium, Napechund Nowrungroy ; 14 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 20 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee & Co ; 10 chests opium, Rampurtap Callooram ; 12 chests opium, Kajee Abdoolar Noor Momed ; 45 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 13 chests opium Kajee Esmo Ellias ; 4 chests opium, E J Abraham ; 76 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s, 6 chests opium, Tarachund Luckmindron ; 1 chest opium, Lalloobhoy Lillachund ; 10 chests opium, Lalldass Bhubildass ; 2 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co ; 7½ chests opium, Boognath Jugnath.

HIGH COURT—7TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

56-75—Shamrao Pandoorang—Dhondiraj Vinayeck B v Vithul Bhow Dajee—Lynch and Tobin.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chaokara Kellottee v Asabhai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

13-75—Lynch and Tobin—Pribhoowondass Ruttonjee Mody v Dorabjee Shapoorjee Sucklatwalla—Rimington Hore and Langley.
104-75—Mr Pollock—Sha Hurryvullub Motiram v Toolsee Lukmee widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
131-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Cursetjee Currembhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter.
698-74—Hearn Cleveland and Tee Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonsey and another—Remington Hore and Langley.
315-74—Q Cama—Mr Rustomjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.
114-75—Shapurjee and Thacurdass Dorabjee B v Cursetjee Hormusjee B—In person.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

450-75—Prescot and Winter—Rashed bin Abdool Aziz R v Nowrojee Bazonjee F.

SHORT CAUSES.

377-75—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Abdool Ali and other v Manockjee Nujut and others.
390-75—Mr Pollock—Succaram Ramjee v Buldeo Purunmull—M H Khan.
394-75—Jefferson and Payne—Tullockchund v Jugjeevun Hemjee—Moodjee and Bomanjee.
418-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Nariad Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited v Anundjee Visram—Shapoorjee and Thakordass.
455-75—Mr Nanu—Nathoo Vasanjee v Curson Rowjee.

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Rewatee Gopalrow v Trikhoovun Laldas—Shamrow—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolseybhoy Moolla N.
194-75—In person—Abdool Hoosein Abdool Ally and another v Abdool Hoosein Shaick C and others.
213-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Vuseejaitha—Jefferson and Payne.
349-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody v Furdoonjee Framjee Dhondee.
377-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank v Mogul Mahomed Ally Hajee &c.
458-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dyal Poonja v Nursoo Dhurmajee.
459-74—Jefferson and Payne—Joseph Jefferson and another v Nathibai.

Matrimonial Suit.

408-75—Mr Fletcher Charlotte Mary Duggan v Alfred Duggan and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Macgregor, Colonel, Bombay 2nd Regt L C, on retirement, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Deesa.
Goodfellow, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Carwar.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Fol Dept, on duty, from Bhownuggur.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cav H C, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.
Goodfellow, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, to Poona.
Nutt, Captain, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Johnson, Brig Major, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, to join, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Yates, Captain, Bombay 7th Regt N I, to join, to Rajcote.
Gillmor, Captain, Bombay 17th Regt N I, to join, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cav H C, on duty, to Allahabad.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, September 4.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The Rev E J Hubbard, Chaplain of Shahjahanpur, two months privilege leave, with effect from the 16th Aug 1875.
Mr E H Aitkman, Offg Assist Mag 1st grade, Etah, privilege leave from 29th June to 25th July, 1875, both dates inclusive.
Mr J M Pears, Asst Mag and Collr, Etawah, ten days' privilege leave in extension of that granted him by Notification No 1215 A dated 3rd July, 1875.
In Supersession of Notification No 870 A, dated 25th March, 1875, Mr W E N James, Asst Compr, Jalaun, eight month's leave on medical certificate, wi h effect from the 5th April, 1875.
H H the Lt-Gov has been pleased to make the following promotions :—
During the absence on deputation of Mr A Colvin, or until further orders, as a temporary measure, Mr J S Mackintosh Offg Junior Secy to the Govt, N-W Provinces, to officiate as Secy, Mr R Smeaton, Offg Under-Secy, to officiate as Junior Secy Mr A Macmillan, Offg 1st Ass. Secy, to officiate at Under Secy, and Mr E Stack, 2nd Asst Secy, to officiate as 1st Asst Secy.
The services of Mr A Colvin, Offg Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, with effect from the 21st of Aug 1875.
H H the Lt-Govr is pleased, as a special case, to exempt Mr J W Harris, Asst Mag and Collr, Meerut, from further examination.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Ellis, Civil Surg, Etah, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th Sept next.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E H H Goulding, Asst, Insps, 2nd Circle, Dept Public Instruction, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept. 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the under mentioned Officers with the powers specified, viz :—
Mr G F Ward, Asst Collr of the 1st class, Ghazipur district, to be invested with the powers described in section 100, of Act XVIII of 1873, to be exercised within that dist.
Under section 13, Act XIX of 1873, Mr J W Harri, Asst Collr of Meerut, to be an Asst Collr of the 1st class, and to be invested with the powers of an Asst Collr of the 1st class, under section 97, Act XVIII of 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Richards is appointed a Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, and is posted to the Ganges River Works Division, with effect from the 1st March 1875.
With reference to Notification No 640E, dated 11th Aug 1875, Khan-ja Khan, Overseer, 1st grade, joined the Saharanpur Subdivision of the Meerut Provincial Division on the afternoon of the 13th idem.
Mr J T Desmeade, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sailed from Bombay on the 20th Aug 1875, on the one year's furlough granted to him in Notification No 824E-C, dated 18th June 1875.
Preparatory leave for fifteen days, commencing from the 1st proximo, is granted to Capt J Grierson, Offg Depy Controller, P W Accounts, N W Provinces, to enable him to proceed on the furlough granted to him by the Bombay Govt in Orders No 627, dated 30th Aug 1875.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

In continuation of Notification No 850W, dated 2nd July 1875, it is hereby notified that the Ganges Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 3rd inst.
Mr T W Hunt, Sub-Engr, Distributaries Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and ten days, from 1st Sept 1875.
Privilege leave for one month and 25 days is granted to Lt-Col G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal.
Mr J Clowsley, Overseer, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, is granted twenty days' privilege leave, of which he availed himself from the 11th Aug 1875.
Mr H March, Asst Engr, 1st Division, Agra Canal, availed himself on the 26th Aug 1875, of the special leave granted him in Notification No C-692E, dated 27th July 1875.
Corporal J Channon, R E, Overseer, Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, was granted one month's leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No 1105E, dated 7th July 1875, from which he returned on the 11th Aug 1875.
Mr C T Evans, Asst Engr, 1st grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the 2nd Division, Agra Canal, during the absence of Col Pritchard.
With reference to Notification No 1370E, dated the 13th Aug 1875, Mr R L Davies, Supervisor, left the Rohilkhand Canals Division on the forenoon of the 16th, and joined the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, on the afternoon of the 12th idem.
In continuation of Notification No 667E, dated the 1st May 1875, Mr W E Gourlay, Asst Engr, rejoined the Balundshahr Division, Ganges Canal, on the 9th Aug 1875.
With reference to Notification No C-795E, dated the 23rd Aug 1875, Serjt C Lewis joined the Workshops Division, Lower, Ganges Canal on the forenoon of the 25th idem.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closed.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 10	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 18	3 P.M.	No after.
China	" 20	4 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 29th September last, it is notified that, as till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday after 3 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 2-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (3 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

	5 P.M.		5 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 10	Friday	Sept. 24
"	" 17		

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Thursday during the monsoon.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KIRKPATRICK—September 3rd, at Scrampore, the wife of Mr. W. H. Kirkpatrick, of a son.
THOMAS—September 1st, at Bhowanipore, the wife of Mr. Arthur Thomas, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

PAT—The publication of your letter would destroy the peace of the parish. Moreover, your statements are not quite correct; high ritualism is not practised there now.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

WE were sorry to observe from the correspondence which we published last Tuesday that the Bombay University Syndicate has rejected Mr. Jacob's suggestions for the improvement of the present system on which the Examinations in Arts are conducted. The defects —or as the Syndicate euphemistically terms them, the difficulties—of the system in vogue have already been pointed ont in these columns; and there are probably few interested in Bombay Education but will admit that the examining functions of the University ought to be more skillfully performed. Headmasters of schools, University examiners and the Syndicate itself, all seem to practically agree upon this point, although perhaps they individually view the imperfections in question through differently coloured media. To the first possibly the defects seem as pronounced and as ghastly as the faces round a salted snap-dragon; while through the rose-coloured spectacles of the last two the same defects wear so decorous a hue, that, like vice in an age of chivalry, they present no appearance of grossness. It might be better, however, if all parties would take off these perverting glasses and look at the University examinations and their annual results with the eyes of men of simple, practical sense. It is really scandalous that the Matriculation pass-list should every year be publicly challenged as it is, and that the University should as yet have taken no energetic steps to secure public confidence in the decision of their examiners. It is scandalous—that is, to those who know how utterly unlike this state of things is to anything they can remember in their student days in Europe, when passlists were unquestioned because the examinations were perfectly planned and rigorously and justly conducted. Respect for *alma mater* was then a natural result of the confidence established, and in fact became an article of faith with all her true sons. We are sincerely desirous to see our own University gaining a like respect from her alumni and from the public; but she must first do what her elder sisters have done before her,—deserve it; to which end it becomes all-important to remember that the University, as now constituted, has absolutely nothing in reason whereon to found her influence and dignity but the degree of excellence attained by her in fixing and testing the educational proficiency of the Presidency. It is, to say the least of it, unedifying to see University officials confessing to imperfections in their examinations, and on the other hand resenting from time to time the public outcry at the inevitable results of a system which they will not or have not yet seen their way to improve. We should have supposed that if the annual outburst of criticism had been realized by the authorities to be the scandal it really is, they would have promptly silenced such criticism by remedying admitted defects. But so far from this having been done, the Matriculation Examination is in one particular at least, even less carefully conducted now than it was some years ago.

The Syndicate have not stated on what grounds they were unable to adopt Mr. Jacob's proposals; nor have they expressed any intention of making changes of their own in the regulations. We can hardly believe, however, that, after formally admitting that there are practical difficulties attending the present system of conducting the examinations, they do not intend to remove them. What is wanted, clearly is—more skilled examiners and more carefully drawn instructions. It is probably too late to think of any change being made this year in the manner of appointing examiners; but for the credit of the University, some alterations ought to be made in the examiners' instructions before the next examinations come round. At the least some more careful checks should be introduced; and in Matriculation especially the examiner should be enjoined to review each other's marking of the candidates' answers. The Syndicate will hardly maintain that the last Matriculation Examination was in all essential respects rigorously and justly conducted; and if it was not so conducted, we do not believe they will deliberately incur the risk of experiencing a repetition of last year's results. Apart from the scandal of the outcry that dogs the heels of an imperfectly managed examination, there is unquestionably very real hardship inflicted on every duly prepared candidate who happens, by some oversight, to be plucked. Such students are not only sent back to school when they ought to be at college, but they are sometimes prevented by circumstances from ever appearing before the University again. Both these cases, we may be told, are few; but the Syndicate cannot afford to disregard them; for causing as they do, a feeling of doubt and uncertainty to prevail respecting future candidates' chances of passing, they tend to make schools and private tutors even more lax than at present in sending up the candidates; to diminish the value of the Matriculation certificate, and seriously to lower the whole character of the examination.

But while hoping better things of the Syndics now in office, it is impossible to acquit the Syndicates of former years of culpable inertness in failing to revise regulations that have long been perceived to be imperfect. Neither will it be beside the point to ask what the Fellows, as a body, can have been about to allow their executive thus to go to sleep. The Syndicate of the University is simply a committee of eight Fellows who are annually elected by the Senate, and presided over by the Vice-Chancellor; it is therefore obvious that the ultimate responsibility rests with the Senate, itself in which we must assume either that there has been for some years past a stagnant indifference to University interests, or that individual enthusiasm has been overpowered by official proprieties. There has not at any rate been visible among them any of the "free and enthusiastic action of men "feeling responsible to themselves for the good "or bad success of the University," and they would appear to have quite forgotten the eloquent farewell words of one of their Chancellors who said :—"It has been the object of this "Government to draw to the Senate of this Uni"versity all the independent thought and educated "ability which is within our reach, and we firmly "believe that no man worthy to be a Fellow of "this University would consent to serve as a mere "nominee of Government, bound in any way to "prefer the behests of that Government to the "dictates of his own conscience or independent "convictions. It is a noteworthy circumstance "that this University stands almost alone "among the great institutions of this coun"try, as managed by the unbought exertions "of those who direct its action; and we of the "Government attach a double value to what"ever it does, because the progress it achieves "affords an excellent practical refutation of the "doctrine that no good or useful service to the "State can be expected unless directly paid for in "money or money's worth. We have a strong "conviction that here, as in every part of the "world, men will serve their fellow-men truly "and laboriously for honour, for love and for "conscience sake, and we thank you for teaching "this among other truths, that great service may "be done the State, though it be not paid for in "money." These words were uttered at the Convocation of 1867; if they were to be repeated in substance at the Convocation of 1876, we fear they would sound quixotic. Sir Bartle Frere's views of the duties and privileges of a University Fellow would appear to belong to a past and fantastic age. Anyhow, if "independent thought" still remains, it is scarcely ever expressed. And for the Chancellor to thank the Senate of 1876 for serving "their "fellow-men truly and laboriously for honour, for "love, and for conscience sake,"—would it not be pure irony?

WE are glad to be able, on good authority which we are not at liberty to name, to contradict the telegram referring to the Nizam sent to us a few days ago by our London correspondent. We are assured that the Nizam has not refused to do honour to the Prince of Wales. It would have been little short of a public disaster if our London correspondent's information had been correct.

THE outcry against *Vanity Fair* which the Indian press made recently has, we are glad to notice, been vigorously taken up by the *World*. In an article upon "Society in 1875," our London contemporary remarks that it is in the general lowering of the social tone that the most eloquently satirical commentary upon the parade of the airs and graces of Arcadia must be found rather than in any specific violation of the laws of custom and morality. And to illustrate this observation the *World* proceeds :—"We had no wish

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

YARKAND NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH SEPT.

Mr. Shaw, British Envoy, left Yarkand for Simla on the 29th July.

He brings the Ameer's ratification of Sir Douglas Forsyth's Treaty and some presents for the Viceroy.

The Ameer is hard at work, reforming his army. He is amassing a fine body of men and making them thoroughly effective by constant drilling.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6TH SEPT.

Server Pacha, the Special Imperial Commissioner, has telegraphed to the Porte from Mostar stating that the insurrectionary agitation in Herzegovina is greatly allayed, and that many insurgents are submitting. He also expresses his belief in the prompt restoration of order.

In consequence of the pressure brought to bear upon the Herzegovina question by the interference of the Great Powers, it is not thought likely that Servia will assume the aggressive.

The insurgents refuse to assent to the Conference of Foreign Consuls arranged to take place at Mostar on the grounds that it is under the influence of the Ottoman Porte, and demand the autonomy of Herzegovina and Bosnia under an European Prince who would pay tribute to the Porte.

THE STRIKES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT.

The strikes at Oldham and Dundee terminated on Saturday, the Dundee operatives accepting five per cent. reduction in their wages and the Oldham masters having withdrawn the gross lists earning.

LONDON, 4TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9 11/16 to 1s. 9 12/16d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£18
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93½
5% do. do.	98⅜
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£64,125,000
„ Notes in circulation	£95,500,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	56½

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. W. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 45 cents.

CANARA, 6th September, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind S. W. 7. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·91. Fall of rain 29 cents.

MANGALORE, 6th September, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 77. W. B. 80. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 6th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. strong. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 6th September, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. light. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 78 cents.

THE new repressive Press laws in Japan have as yet scarcely had time to come into operation, but they are extremely distasteful. The officer charged with the superintendence of the Press has sent in his resignation sooner than carry out the censorship which was his duty.

IN an action in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, the Judge of the Small Cause Court has recovered the sum of Rs. 2,000, and costs, against Mr. Hamilton, one of the securities for Mr. Church, late Clerk of the Courts, who had fraudulently misappropriated the money of the Court.

THE *Ceylon Times* mournfully complains that the wishy-washy nature and the inaccuracies of Mr. Anthony Trollope's letters about Ceylon, written for some half dozen provincial Home papers, have caused great disappointment in Ceylon, and a strongly worded protest has been made at a meeting of the Colombo Bar concerning some of his remarks regarding the limbs of the law.

MR. P. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, has, we regret to learn, been ordered home on sick leave and will leave by the next mail. During the year and three quarters that Mr. Robertson has been Acting Agent of the Bank here he has gained the esteem and good will of all with whom he has had to come in contact, and he leaves Bombay amidst general regret. We hope that he will soon regain his health and strength.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that there is some probability (?) of His Majesty the King of Burma coming to Calcutta during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. On the question being mooted at Mandalay, the Resident hinted that there might be some difficulty on points of etiquette. But the Lord of the White Elephant is at once graciously explained that he would not wish either His Royal Highness or the Viceroy to take his shoes off in his presence.

BY the Australian mail arrived yesterday, we learn that the ship Old Kensington, 1,777 tons, sailed from Melbourne on the 21st July, with 250 horses; and the Niobe, 1,469 tons, sailed on 3rd August, with 224 horses, both bound to Calcutta. The Cardigan Castle, 1,200 tons, had been chartered to take horses to Bombay, and the Berkshire, 1,472 tons, for the same employment for Madras. These two vessels were loading when the mail left, and other ships were being enquired for to convey live stock to India.

THE Science Commission in their report on the Advancement of Science say, as regards astronomical physics:—"The regularity of the climate conditions of India, and the possibility of obtaining there favourable stations at considerable heights, render it especially desirable that arrangements should be made for carrying on physical observations of the sun in that country." Sir Richard Temple has, to a certain extent, anticipated the recommendation of the Commission in subsidising the spectroscopic observatory to be established at St. Xavier's, College Calcutta.

THE Singapore paper records the total loss of the Messageries Maritimes steamer Neva, plying between Singapore and Batavia, in connection with the Company's main line from Europe to China. On the night of the 6th August, on the voyage from Singapore to Batavia, and when within eight miles of that port, she ran upon a reef near Horn Island and filled soon after. The mails, passengers, and crew were safely taken off and landed at Batavia, but the vessel was advertised to be sold at auction as she lay on the reef, from which it is evident that there was no probability of getting her afloat.

ANOTHER "outrage on Foreigners" is reported from Shanghai. A disorderly band of about 2,000 soldiers from Formosa was unexpectedly landed on Hongkew wharf, and while marching along the Bund through the Foreign Settlements, amused themselves without check or hindrance, by yelling and hooting and striking every foreigner they met. A lady and gentleman driving in a buggy were both struck on the head and somewhat severely hurt. It is right to add that the matter was immediately inquired into by the Chinese authorities and explanations and apologies tendered. But where were their officers, and what were they about?

THE *South India Times* will appeal against the decision given against the publisher, and which we published yesterday. The *Times says*:—"The defendant has already made up his mind to prefer an appeal against this decision to the Sessions Court and he is now in negotiation with a few of the very eminent Advocates of the Madras High Court, who are expected to conduct certain civil suits in the local District Court, this month, to take up this appeal. It is only justice to say that one or two of these Advocates have already proffered their assistance to conduct this appeal gratis in sheer justice and for the public good, as well as in the interests of fourth estate of the realm."

THE last *Sarawak Gazette* announces the formation of the Sarawak Steamship Co., who have begun business by buying the Royalist, and they have another steamer, the Raja Brooke, newly built, on the way out from home. The China Merchants' Steamship Co., which is largely subsidised by the Chinese Government, propose to start a line of ocean-going steamers to ply between China and England in the interests specially of Chinese commerce. Further, the Peruvian Government want to establish a steam line between China and Peru, in order to nurse and develop the coolie trade, labour being the great need of Peru, and they offer any Company who will undertake the contract a subvention of dlrs. 150,000 per annum.

AT the Supreme Court, Hongkong, on the 2nd August, the decision of the Registrar and Merchants, in the reference to the case of "Fusing v Ocean," was read. The total of the claims on behalf of the Fusing, her cargo, officers, crew's and passengers' effects, was Tls. 197,742·93; the sum allowed being Tls. 141,335.56. On behalf of the Ocean, the sum allowed was Tls. 29,079.01. These two sums being added together, and equally divided between the two vessels, leaves the Ocean a debtor to the Fusing on the accounts named, of Tls. 85,207; but it appears there are three items to be added to the Ocean's claims, not yet ascertained, which will probably reduce her liability. The sum to be paid will bear interest at 6 per cent from the 1st June, until payment.

A NETHERLANDS Indian Hydrographic Notice has been issued, of great importance to vessels coming into Malacca Straits from the westward. The lighthouse on the North Point of Pulo Bras., Acheen, was lighted on the 20th June; it is situated in lat. 5° 44'·52" N., and lon. 95° 2' 39" E, from Gr. the tower is painted *white* below and *red* above; the light, a revolving one is raised 160 metres above sea level, being visible 32 miles, and showing a strong flash for 9 seconds per minute. The arc of illumination is from S. 82° 30' W. by N., to S. 50° 47' 30" E. Within 12 miles, a faint light is perceptible between the flashes. In a few months, a *red* auxiliary light will be exhibited, from this tower at a lower altitude, to give warning to vessels approaching too near N. W. Island.

WE learn from the *Japan Mail* of the 24th July, that "rumours have been very prevalent lately of an impending war between Corea and Japan. Nothing has been published officially on the subject by the Government, but it has transpired that all the Japanese officials in Corea have left that country suddenly, and have returned to Nagasaki. It is rumoured that long arrears of tribute have been demanded from the Coreans, but that payment has been contemptuously refused. Should war be decided on, it will probably be done solely for the sake of distracting attention from the condition of home affairs. Fearing, however, that China may give her assistance to her vessal State, and dreading the effect of a war on its almost empty treasury, the Government pauses before taking decided action.

THERE has been at Sydney a political crisis of some importance to the colony of New South Wales. The Government presented the Budget to the House on the 15th of July, and in accordance with the wishes of the people a more liberal policy was propounded, the object being to establish free trade as far as possible and to set free the commerce and industry of the country. By a false move the free trade members played into the hands of their political adversaries, the Ministry was defeated, a new Ministry has been formed, and it is felt that a grand opportunity of making a return to something like a wise fiscal policy has been lost, and that the country has once more been relegated to the mismanagement of those who have for some years past hampered her commercial and industrial progress in every possible way.

CHOLERA is very rife in Tuticorin and has been reintroduced to Colombo from there by a gang of coolies. This is the fourth visitation of cholera, says the *Ceylon Times*, we have had this year, and two of the others have proved very serious. Within the last four days (Aug. 31) there have been 37 cases of cholera at Tuticorin, of which 17 have resulted fatally. Under these circumstances it becomes a very serious question whether it is not a duty imperative on Colombo, to quarantine all native craft coming from Tuticorin. If we would keep the highway Home open to vessels going from this port, and if we are anxious to protect the town from another epidemic, there is, as it appears to us, and as we have argued before, no other course open to the authorities. Moreover, the action to be taken in the matter should be prompt and decisive.

Vanity Fair's "Misanthrope" tells the following story:—"Little incidents, besides, occur on which I can base a theory, as Cuvier reconstructed a mammoth from a bit of bone. For example, my landlady, who has been attending the Moody and Sankey ministrations, was attempting the other day to kindle a flame of infant piety in her niece, a small damsel of four years old. To effect this she elaborately described the happiness which awaits good children in a future state. She ended with emphatically asking, 'Would you not like to have this infinite angels to play with all day?' The small lady, whose notion of heaven is a perpetual Sunday with her toys locked up, hesitated at first, and then answered, "Yes, aunt, I should like it very much; but I should like to have a little devil to come and play with me now and then, too—just now and then!"

IT is said in Calcutta that the various items of expenditure incurred during the late famine on account of travelling allowances, extra pay, gratuities, bonuses, &c., of clerks and others, deputed to Behar to assist in the famine relief operations, passed and sanctioned by the local relief officers, under whom the men were employed, have been for some time past undergoing rigid scrutiny in the Department of the Accountant-General, Bengal, resulting, in very many cases, in the same being disallowed wholly or in part; and the sums disallowed are being realised by deductions from the salaries of those now in Government employ; and as regards those who are no longer in the service of Government an order has been issued to the effect, that when any of them is re-employed in any office or department, he shall be made to refund the amount disallowed in his case, by deductions from his pay or otherwise. Whether or not, says the *Indian Daily News*, any order for the repayment of any portion of the vast sums which found their way into the pockets of the European and native contractors for the transport of rice into the famine-stricken districts, has also been passed, is not very clear.

THE Kurile Islands ranging from the Kamschatkan Peninsula to the Island of Yesso are said to be eighteen in number, and are stated to have been ceded by Russia in consideration of the surrender by Japan of any pretensions to the joint occupation of Saghalien. In view of the insignificance and uselessness of the Islands ceded by Russia, it cannot be said that Ennomoto's mission to St. Petersburg has been much of a success, since the advantages gained may be said to be almost wholly on the side of Russia, which might, however, have taken Saghalien with the strong hand, without even so much as making a pretence of giving a *quid pro quo*. So far as is known, the Kurile group is but a breeding place for the sea otter, whose fur is much coveted, and from the value of the skins, a war of extermination is carried on by unauthorised adventurers. Whatever value these hunting grounds might have, if the otter were preserved, it would probably cost the Government more in cruisers than would be realised from these possessions. So far as we can see, Japan has gained nothing but a loss by Ennomoto's diplomacy. Saghalien, with its ascertained rich deposits of coal, was worth something especially in the future, and this possession has been exchanged for islands which, so far as is yet known, are worth nothing now, nor are hereafter likely to be. Probably, however, suggests the *Japan Herald*, the Japanese were tired of coming into collision with the Russian officials on the Island, and had resolved to evacuate it on whatever terms they could get.

NOTWITHSTANDING the assurances given by Sir William Muir when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in his memorable address to the Staff and students of the Roorkee College, that Cooper's Hill would in no manner affect the interests of the Thomason College, such a disaster is already imminent. Hitherto, Government, though employment in the Public Works Department has only been guaranteed to the first eight students of the Civil Engineer class that pass out each session, has always been able to provide for all that obtain certificates as Assistant Engineers. This year, the Principal of the College has been obliged to tell the students that he can hold out no hopes of employment to the remaining ten out of the eighteen that have passed. It was even a doubt up to within an hour of his address to the College before breaking up for the recess, whether the guaranteed eight appointments could be spared, as every available vacancy was being reserved for the Cooper's Hill men now on their way out. The consequence has been that some of the young men have, after all the expense they have gone to in their two years' course, been compelled to ask to be nominated to the overseer grade. In the course of some months, it is possible—hardly probable—that these superfluous ten may be appointed apprentice Engineers; but what, we ask, are the prospects of the College in the future? Would it not be fair, asks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the Government to at once declare how far they can encourage the entrance of students into the Civil Engineer Class, so that their two years, which means time and money, will not be wasted?

SOMETIMES authors have peculiar plans of their own for stimulating their imagination. Some wrap wet cloths round their heads; others play tunes on the flute; wildly eccentric geniuses have been known to tie cats together and enjoy the ensuing Homeric strife; but we should think that about as uncomfortable a place to compose in, unless it be to compose one's self to sleep, is a railway train, where the hand dances jigs across the paper and the rattle of the wheels and windows and the monotonous beating of sound of the engine pistons produce a state of ideas as confused as the characters erratically traced by the fingers. We were not aware that anybody except special correspondents and reporters hurrying up to town from the provinces with their reports for the next day's issue of their paper wrote in railway trains; but it would appear that more than one well known English author is in the habit of writing in railway trains. Perhaps they do it to keep them from thinking of the possibilities of a collision. Any other reason for so strange a preference does not occur to us. Mr. Buckland, the well known naturalist who writes so genially of animals as if they had the feelings and foibles of humanity, writes in railway trains; Anthony Trollope writes his novels in railway trains; the late Bishop of Winchester loved to compose his letters in railway trains. Says Mr. Buckland:—"A railway carriage, becomes a most agreeable studio, where I can write without fear of being called upon to attend to other matters, while the cold air bath, as the express rushes along, invigorates the memory and renovates the mental powers."

THE London correspondent of the *Madras Times*, referring to the case of Colonel Baker, writes as follows:—"He had asked leave to resign so soon as he was convicted, but the request was not complied with, on the ground that the Secretary for War must first be acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. The final decision has now been come to, and will, it is believed, appear in to-night's *Gazette*. He will be permitted, so it it is said, to retire from the service, but will not be permitted to realise the value of his commission which amounts to something like £4,500. If the latter part of the statement be correct, Colonel Baker is being a little too hardly used, and no one can blame him if he follows the example of Major Harbord and threatens legal proceedings. It has crept out that this bright specimen of a card-sharper set Sir Henry James upon Mr. Hardy, and that to avoid the scandal which a law suit would have evolved, the latter paid the full value of the Major's commission, over regulation price and all. In Baker's case, his claim to repayment is tenfold stronger. A gallant officer who has served his country in many a stricken field, his punishment for an act which no one can justify and all must condemn, is great enough without the last indignity of drumming him penniless out of the army. I am only repeating what I have more than once heard in the Clubs that this harsh treatment is due neither to Mr. Hardy nor the Commander-in Chief but to the Queen, who seems to have forgotten that she relinquished to Parliament, some years ago, the whole management of the army. I trust the report does injustice to Her Majesty, who has quite enough to do without supplementing the punishment of a Court of Law.

THE *North China Daily News* publishes an abstract of Memorials addressed to the Throne by the principal Governors General of China, respecting the encouragement of Foreign learning and the establishment of Ministers and Consuls abroad. This abstract is of an interesting and important character. It seems to mark an era in the history of China. At last, China is coming out of her shell, and appears to have recognized the necessity of exchanging the policy of exclusion and isolation, hitherto so persistently pursued, for that of friendly intercommunication with other nations. The absurd assumption of superiority over every other nation, which has cost her so much expense and humiliation, is seen at last by her rulers to be a grievous mistake,—the baseless fabric of a vision, powerless against hard knocks. The revolution will be a great one, and its effects none can forecast the change, while perhaps benefitting Foreign Trade at first will be of far greater advantage to China herself. China awake, and enlightened as to the learning arts, manufactures, commerce, internal resources and power of the nations of the West, and able to compare them with her own, will be a very different nation from what she is now, when she is nearly asleep with her vast resources undeveloped, and with her myriad populations divided against themselves, her soldiers a noisy rabble, and her revenues squandered by her Mandarin rulers. The *China Mail* attributes the change of policy on the part of the Chinese Government, partly to the influence of the Empresses Dowager, whom it declares to have advanced views of progress and to be the two ablest women who have for centuries wielded such supreme power as they possess, and partly to the influence of Prince Kung, which is making rapid strides to be a power in the land. The *Mail* also gives credit to the representations of the Foreign Ministers as being the exciting cause of *immediate* action. We should be inclined to add that the extensive emigration of Chinese to America and Australia may have had a good deal of indirect influence in bringing about this change in the state policy of ages. The emigrants must have sent home to their friends ample accounts of the gold discoveries in foreign lands, and the extent and wealth of these lands. Many of them have also returned home with fortunes, to spend the rest of their days among their own people. The spectacle also of such numbers of their own people leaving the country must have been open to the eyes of the Mandarin class to the duty of protecting them, and looking after their interests in foreign lands under the direct supervision of national representatives. But be the influences that have brought about the change what they may, the step is one, the *Straits Times* thinks, in the right direction, towards life and progress, and it is pregnant with consequences of import to the future.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THE Australian mail steamer brought to Bombay yesterday Mr. Lewis and his large dramatic company of 34 performers. An advertisement announcing their arrival appears in another column, and it will be observed that the company will perform for the first time at Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening next. Mr. Lewis and his company are so well known in Bombay that but little need be said in their praise. They will stay for about a fortnight, we believe, and during that time the play-going public of Bombay may expect plenty of intellectual amusement.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, 31ST AUGUST.

SINCE my last letter we have not been leading quite an uneventful life, as we have somehow contrived to crowd into the short space of time that has intervened three big picnics, two Penny Readings, and a host of little *tamashas*, "too numerous to mention." The Penny Readings, I mean the readings stript of their accidental features, such as the plays from the pen of Capt. Nutt, of which I have give you long descriptions, have, I am glad to say, each been an improvement on the one preceding it. Our affable Thakore took a part in all save the last, and this because at the last moment an attack of fever rendered him *hors de combat*. I here give you a copy of the programme of the last entertainment, which as usual, took place at Aden Court:—

PROGRAMME.
26TH AUGUST, 1875.

1. Illustrated Phantasmagoria, or Peeps at the Supernatural		Dr. Burjorjee. Mr. Jamsetjee.
2. Reading	"The Rainy Day"	H. H. the Thakore.
3. Song	"Every bullet has its billet"	Mr. E. Jones.
4. Reading	"Pray employ Major Namby"	Mr. Jamsetjee U.
5. Recitation	"Mary Queen of Scots"	Mr. Fernandez.
6. Song	"Mother kissed me in my dream"	Mr. Bleasdale.
7. Reading	"Darkness"	Captain Nutt.
8. Reading	"Extract from Narma Fooly"	Mr. Ratilal.
9. The Dumb Oration with Stump Oration!		Mr. Tomkins. Captain Nutt.

The stump orator appeared in the character of a madman entirely possessed with the idea that he was at an election meeting canvassing for votes to enter the sacred precincts of the House of Commons. The orator, in order to win the sympathies of the free and independent electors, gave an autobiographical sketch of his chequered life from the time he was *one* year old, when, while out for an airing in the arms of his nurse, he accidentally fell into a canal, and was cruelly left to his fate by the hard-hearted hireling, and were it not for the lightness of his head, which prevented him from drowning, he should not then have had the honour to address his noble patrons and compatriots. Another event in his life, which he described most pathetically, was his being wrecked on the African Coast, and his finding himself on the inevitable island of all wrecked adventurers in those inhospitable regions, with a dog and a cock for his only companions. As for simplicity's sake, these three friends wished to establish the use of one common language; it was decided that the intellectually strongest party should have the right of selection of it. The dog having asserted his mental superiority, the bow-wow tongue was proclaimed as the *lingua franca* of the island; and ever since then he, the orator, had found the use of it very soothing to his feelings in moments of adversity, and to the dog he had frequent recourse during the narration of his history whenever his feelings overcame him. Of course, the orator's sketch of himself was well interspersed with parenthetical explanations, and the most irrelevant digression, in a word with flashes of lunacy, if the expression may be allowed. His get-up was in accord with the character of his intellect, and, as one of our caricaturists are the actor's forte, the oration, which contained several local hits, was loudly applauded. The readers were in particularly good feather this evening, and their pieces told well.

The amusements for the day consisted of boating. One of the guests very thoughtfully transferred to the river a jolly boat from Gowrishankar Lake, and we not only had rowing to our heart's content, but sailing as well, the boat being furnished with all the requisites for that purpose. Then there was fishing, target practice for both ladies and gentlemen (the former using a pea rifle at a floating chatty), round games at cards, servants' races on land and water, and vocal concert at sundown on the bank of the river, to the accompaniment of the everlasting gentle and soul-subduing plash-plash-plash of the water! The Engineer's dwelling place of bamboo and daub was used as the sitting and dining-room.

The last pic-nic was given by the Bachelors at Rajpura, a place some 11 miles out west, and as pretty a spot for a day's outing as could be selected. It is on the bank of a small river with clusters of umbrageous trees; close by is a famous shrine of a female deity, the Khoriar Mata, where there is a pretty water-fall, with several deep pools about, well stocked with murrel. The front view from our tented dwellings was quite picturesque, the scenery being hilly with pleasant slopes clothed in verdure. I will not enter into a description of this party, for it would be to a great extent a repetition of the last. I will, however, give here the legend in connection with the shrine. In the reign of Abbal of the Walabhipura dynasty, there lived a Charan, called Mamario Mado, who had seven daughters in this order. 1, Awad; 2, Hol; 3, Gorvi; 4, Randali; 5, Repali; 6, Mangala; and 7, Khoriar, (so called by reason of her being born lame). The Charans, as you must know, were in ancient times held in great veneration, so much so that their daughters were all considered Devis or goddesses and worshipped accordingly. Of the seven daughters of Mamario, the youngest, Khoriar, succeeded in attaining the highest divine honours, for her devotees never solicited favours from her in vain. Once upon a time Khoriar, in order to spread and perpetuate her worship, made a circuit of entire Kattywar, and wherever, by the bank of a stream, or in the midst of hills, she discovered a beautiful spot or an abrupt and frowning precipice, she left her red tridental marks, such spots to be ever sacred to her. The Rajpura shrine stands on one of those favoured spots, and the precipice on the opposite bank also seems to have been approved of by her judging by the number of her marks visible on its face. Waktsingjee, the grand-son of Bhaosingjee, who founded Bhownuggur, was a great warrior. He inherited 200 and odd villages from his father, but on his death his principality extended over more than 600 villages. This Chief entertained the liveliest devotion to Khoriar Mata, and he never sallied out on an expedition without first passing 3 days at her shrine at Rajpura and feasting a whole host of Brahmins. Having an expedition on hand against the Sithal Chief, Waktsingjee repaired to the Rajpura shrine, and there paid his devoirs to the goddess with so much extra fervour, that the goddess, to mark her favour in an especial manner, assumed the form of a king-crow (a bird sacred to her in Kattywar and consequently worshipped by most of the Hindoos) and sat on the point of his spear. This was of course interpreted as a sure omen of victory, and it seems the Thakore never overthrew an enemy so disastrously as he did the Sithal Chief. There is now a very large collection of tridents, chiefly wooden, at the shrine. The largest one there, made of iron and composed of several smaller ones, is pointed out as the identical trident which was constructed by Waktsingjee and carried about with him in his life-time in all his journeys and excursions.

The Thakore left us this morning by way of Wudwan for Poona, where he will most probably stay for a month. He is now exceedingly gentlemanly in his ways, and perfectly able to sustain a conversation in English. Last summer at Mahableshwar he moved in society as if he were a unit of it; paid calls alone and was called upon in return. By the time he attains his majority some 3 years hence, he will have doubtless become the most polished Native Prince in India. Captain and Mrs. Nutt have also bid us good-bye for a short time amid deep regret of all their friends. They have been exceedingly popular here, and no wonder when to their affable disposition and courteous manner they added constant desire to promote sociality in its most attractive form. A station with them could never mope and succumb to *ennui*.

THE EUROPEAN ADULTERY CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on Thursday last, the hearing of the charge of adultery brought against C. Thomson by Stephen Wayton Welzanski was resumed. The complainant and defendant are engine drivers of the Municipal steam-rollers; and the latter is charged with adultery and enticing away the wife of the former. Mr. Eduljee appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Shewsunker for the defence.

Stephen Wayton Welzanski was recalled and cross-examined, when he further stated:—I have been working with the defendant from December 1874 to March 1875 in the Municipal steam-roller department. I continued to work up to the end of November last on the roller staff. The defendant worked with me in the same department. I was afterwards employed at the pumping station at Worlee. My working hours at Worlee were not certain: they were not from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. As a rule I leave Worlee at 5 o'clock. I attend there generally at 8 o'clock in the morning. On the 25th April last I left Worlee early to go to the Municipal office in the Fort to draw my pay. I got an advance of Rs. 30 on that day and then went to my house on Cavel Road at 4 o'clock. I know one Shaik Ally, a steersman of the roller staff. On the afternoon of the 25th April last I saw defendant and my wife in the bath-room down-stairs. The front door of my house was open. The door of the bath-room was closed. There was no one present in the house when I went there. I had the ground floor of the house in my occupation. There was a bedding of my servants there, and firewood and other things. I had my bed-room and dining room on the upper floor. I went direct to the bath-room without going upstairs. When I returned home at half past five o'clock from my day's work on the 26th April my wife opened the door. I found her and the defendant on the ground floor near the boy's bedding. I believe it was on Tuesday that I got an advance of Rs. 30 from the Municipal Commissioner's office. I went to ask the defendant to lend me Rs. 10 on that day, but did not get it. After I got the advance on Tuesday, the 27th April, I went to my house at Cavel Road at two o'clock p. m. I found my father-in-law there. The defendant was not there. I then dropped the three bank notes for Rs. 10 each near the door of my house. The defendant found them and gave them to me. I do not know when the defendant left my house, on the 26th April last, but the next day, the 27th. I removed my things to Worlee between 3 and 4 o'clock. I went with my wife to Byculla by tram. I saw the defendant on a steam roller on that road. My wife salaamed him. I did not salaam him. I saw the defendant at two o'clock at my house and told him to come to my house at Worlee any more. I lived in the house at Cavel Road for 14, 15, or 16 days. I believe the owner of the house is a Portuguese. I have not paid him the rent yet for those days. I did not see the owner on the 26th August last. I remember seeing him once. I did not see the defendant up to the 6th May last, when I saw him at the pumping station at Worlee. The dreman did not accompany the defendant. I did not take the defendant with me to my house that day or on the 7th May last. I saw the defendant and my wife eating together at the table on the 6th or 7th May. The defendant used to come to my house at Worlee almost every Sunday between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at night, since I shifted there. I told him to go out of my house. He used to bring brandy and a companion with him, sometimes one Wilson and sometimes with a person unknown to me. He used to bring different persons at different times. Bushoo was one of those. The defendant used to work on the steam roller, sometimes in the month of June last on the Haines Road, near my working station. The defendant sent me a note on one of those days with his fireman for some biscuits and coffee. My wife sent him some biscuits and coffee with the fireman at my direction. One day when he was working on the Haines Road I took the defendant to my house and gave directions to my boy to give the defendant something to eat. On the 25th July last the defendant and Alexander Wilson came to my house in a buggy. My wife was in my house on the 25th day. She was not in my house on the 26th day. The defendant and Wilson had brought a bottle of brandy and some biscuits on that day. On Monday, the 26th July last, I came to this Court and obtained a summons against the defendant. I, my wife and my mother-in-law were dining when defendant and Wilson came in a buggy. I did not invite the defendant and Wilson for dinner on that day. I have passed a promissory note with Alexander Wilson to a Marwaree named Thara Motee. Wilson did not, when he came to my house on the 25th July last, demand money for this receipt. This is the receipt. I know that the defendant and Wilson are now residing together at Oomercarry. After I had issued the summons against the defendant from this Court I went to Wilson's house, I sent for a pint of brandy which the three Wilson's drank. I did not drink the brandy as I was sick. I was served with a summons from my wife on the 2nd August last for refusing to support her. I did not illtreat my wife.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing till the 24th instant.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

DATE.	DAYS.	COLABA. Ins.	Cts.	FORT. Ins.	Cts.	BYCULLA. Ins.	Cts.
Sept.	5th, Sunday	3	50	5	64		
		8	14	3	50	5	64
Previously Registered		59	72	54	30	68	25
Total fall up to date.		67	86	57	80	73	89

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·35 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

August—September—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	29th	31st	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·738	·739	·737	·697	·663	·656	·653
Temperature of the air	78·7	76·8	75·3	78·7	78·5	78·4	76·4
Wet-bulb Thermometer	76·2	75·6	74·8	77·3	77·4	77·4	75·8
Dew Point	75·2	75·1	74·3	76·8	77·0	77·0	75·6
Relative Humidity of Air	0·892	·916	·970	·939	·952	·955	·975
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	8·0	7·6	8·0	7·8	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of air on road at 9½ A.M. on following day	82·0	79·2	77·7	82·3	80·3	81·3	78·2
Minimum temperature of air on road at 9½ A.M.	75·3	74·1	73·8	74·3	76·3	73·9	75·7
General Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.	S.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	340	232	176	191	223	212	196
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	2·46	0·18	3.66	0·17	3·08	1·72	8·14

Total fall of rain between 1st January and 5th Sept. 67·86

(a) WSW. WW. NNW. SSE. SSW.
(b) SW. WSW. SW. WNW. WSW. SSW.
(c) SE. SWW. SSE. S. SWW.
(d) SSE. S. NW. WSW. W N. ENE.
(e) NW. W. SE. S. SSE. SSW. NW. S.
(f) WSW. W. WNW. NW. N.

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP WIDEAWAKE.

THE account of the loss of the ship Wideawake, and the rescue of six of her crew, is from Captain Hutcheson, commander of the s. s. Africa, who states that a few hours after leaving Mangalore (8 p. m., 1st Sept.) in lat. 13 18 N., long. 74 34 E., the attention of the officer on watch was called by one of the crew to what appeared to be a catamaran about two miles in shore, with some men on it who were waving a hat. On the matter being reported to the commander, he stood in towards the object and on coming close to it found it to be part of a ship's deck-house with four native seamen on it. A rope was thrown to them, which they all eagerly seized, abandoning the raft. Three of them were immediately hauled upon deck by various methods —boatswains-chairs, bowlines, &c. that were prepared while standing towards them: the fourth man swam back to the raft, and declared his intention of remaining there, and as no solicitations could induce him to allow himself to be hoisted on deck, forcible measures had to be used. After the men were safely on board, the wreck was secured and hoisted up, but as it was impossible to tell what ship it belonged to, it was thrown overboard. They were all in a great state of exhaustion when taken on board, especially the man that swam back to the raft, who appeared to be losing his senses from the large amount of salt water that the other men said he had drunk. They were supplied with clothing and blankets, also with nourishing liquids, and are all in a fair state of recovery. As far as can be collected their story as told by Mahomed, first tindal, is as follows:—That they were part of the crew of the barque Wideawake, which sailed from Jeddah on the 30th of July with a cargo of salt and one passenger bound for Calcutta via Alleppey, with a crew of 1 nacoda, 1 malim, 1 kerasie and 35 men. They did not call at any port, and had the usual weather till they passed the S. W. monsoon. Up to this time all had gone well with them, but from the time of leaving Jeddah, the pumps had to be worked three times a day in order to keep the holds dry. After passing Socotra the ship made a good deal of water, and on the 23rd Aug. found she was making so much water that the pumps had to be kept always going. On the 25th August, 1 a.m., the vessel heeled over aport, which caused the crew to feel very much alarmed, but the malim endeavoured to quiet their fears and informed them that they were very close to Mangalore, only ten or twelve miles from it. The vessel gradually continued to heel over until 9 a.m., when she was on her beam ends. Then the nacoda ordered the boats to be lowered (there were two on board, one on each side), the port boat was placed in the water in safety, into which the following persons got:—1 passenger, 1 kerasie, 1 slave, 1 after tindal, Jetoo (Calcutta), Mahomed (Kalaz), Ally (Kalabar), Salem (Jeddah), and three seamanies, two of whom are named John and Abdool Rehmon, the name of the third is not known. When these were all in, the boat shoved off. The starboard boat (a large one) was sunk in lowering. About this time the vessel was gradually sinking, the masts having given way, and the sea breaking into the vessel and breaking her up. The malim and one lascar went to the foremast and held on, but when the vessel broke up they and the rest of the crew were thrown over into the water, those who could swim getting hold of and on to pieces of the wreck, and those who could not were drowned. Of the former one Bhandali, one cossie's boy, Rajab (forward tindal) Boy (Cossak) Mahomed (1st tindal), and Maidore No. 1, Maidore No. 2, Jaffer, Syed, and Allee John lascars, got on to a portion of the cabin and two topgallant yards and remained there without water or food. The same day Maidore, No. 1 lascar died; that night the Bhandali died or fell off the wreck, and on the 26th in the morning the Cossak died and then the others one by one. One man named Ibrahim, a lascar, at the time of the vessel broke up, got on to a piece of the bulwarks, near the other raft. About 9 a.m. the next day they got separated, then the tindal saw the nacoda inside of the sail-room hatch, by himself, perfectly naked and a handkerchief over his head. The tindal called him to come on the raft, but he answered "it is all according to our fate, whether we live or die," and remained where he was; then they were separated from him. From then to the 30th they saw nothing and did nothing. On the night of the 30th Jaffer and Mairdore No. 2, who were sitting on the two topgallant yards, got separated from the portion of the cabin and were not seen again. On the 31st nothing occurred. Early on the morning of the 1st September Rajab (forwardtindal) said he was going down the forehatch for a drink of water, saying which he jumped into the water and was drowned. About 10 o'clock they saw Ibrahim on a piece of the bulwarks, and when they came near each other invited him to come on their raft, which he did. About an hour afterwards they saw land, and a bungalow. About an hour after that again they saw the Africa's smoke. The survivors' names are, Mahomed, 1st. tindals, Syed Ibrahim, and Allee John, lascars.

REPORT ON COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1874.

THE season of 1874 has been, on the whole, a favourable one for cot

him) and seat her, with her crew, to the bottom, thus retrieving the honour of Austria, which was eclipsed through the victory of the hardy Danes, off Heligoland, two years before. In the last great war on the Continent, torpedoes, placed in the numerous harbs and bays in the Baltic, did effective service to the German cause, by protecting the harbours and preventing a descent on the coast by the French blockading fleet. During the siege of Paris special companies were organized by the invading force for the purpose of laying down torpedoes in the river Seine. They were also used with effect on land service, for it is recorded that a torpedo, with a fuze of an ordinary French field-shell, was placed on the railway line near Launois, and, on being exploded by a train passing with German soldiers, caused its entire destruction, and those who survived the catastrophe where shot down by franco-tireurs who had been posted in ambush in the adjacent woods. The *debris* was seen by Lieutenant Fraser, R.E., who visited the place shortly after. The Government of the United States are also paying great attention to this subject, as may be gleaned by the last report of Admiral Porter to Congress, in which he devotes considerable space to, and lays great stress on, the use of these weapons. The recent experiments on the hull of the Oberon are fresh in the recollection of our readers, and the great uses to which torpedoes can be put, in a defensive point of view, cannot be overrated, considering that the coast line of Great Britain and Ireland is about 5,000 miles, and the vast extent of our colonial possessions. It will, therefore, be seen what an imperative necessity there is for the Government to have at hand an adequate supply of stores for the efficient working of these destructive instruments of warfare, together with a corps of well-trained men to lay down a system of submarine mines, an operation where great intelligence and caution are required. Defensive torpedoeing, or submarine mining, is allotted to the army, and the branch of the service naturally detailed to this duty is the Royal Engineers. The companies of the corps employed in this duty go through their instructional course on board H.M.S. Hood, line-of-battle-ship, which is fitted up for this purpose, and is moored in the Medway, at a short distance off Gillingham Pier. She was one of the last built of the old "wooden walls," but was not commissioned. The men forming the torpedo companies are selected from the depot companies at the School of Military Engineering, on the completion of their course of instruction in field works. The kinds of torpedoes used are Harvey's, Whitehead's (fish) and different Gunpowders is used in preference to gunpowder, as it is not affected by being wet, and is three times as effective in explosive force. The charges are placed in cases, the principal being known as the electro-contact, holding 100lbs. of gun-cotton, and is submerged at such a depth as to strike the bottom of a ship. The other kinds of cases are intended for depths varying from 20 feet to 60 feet and over. The electro-contact is encased with wood, to prevent the charge being damaged by striking friendly ships. The mines are retained in position by means of sinkers, of which there are two descriptions—the saddle and the mushroom, the weights of which, of course, depend on the velocity of the current of the stream and the nature of its bed. The mines are loaded at the magazine by a party of five men. In connecting up the mine the circuit-closer is placed in a jacket, and the electric cables are attached to the circuit-closer and the mine, the main and branch cables and fuze piece being joined. The cables are stoppered to mooring lines, which are fastened by shackles to the mooring chains. The following electric cables are used—single, multiple four-cored, multiple seven-cored, and branch, the latter being always used in water, and protected by steel or iron wires. The core in all cables consists of a strand conductor of four No. 20 B. W. G. copper wires, tinned, with a case of vulcanised Indiarubber. The mines are fired by electricity in continuous and in divided circuit, the former being the simpler method. The fuzes used are either platinum wire, or Professor Abel's tension fuzes. The men are fully instructed in making the various joints for the fuzes and attachments, and in testing the strength of the various currents by the galvanometer. There are different batteries, such as test, polarising, and standard, signalling Daniell and Muirhead-Daniell. The battery used in firing is a Le Clanche, of low internal resistance, the positive pole of which is formed of a perforated plate, and the negative pole of a large amalgamated zinc plate. The porous cell may be either porous earthenware or flannel, stiffened with paraffin. In setting up the battery, the porous cell is placed in the centre of the ebonite cell, and the graphite plate in the centre of the compartment of the ebonite cell; the compartment containing the graphite plate is packed with a coarse powdered mixture of equal parts of graphite and peroxide of manganese, the zinc plate is amalgamated and placed in the porous cell, and the porous cell is filled to within an inch of the top with saturated solution of sal-ammoniac, prepared warm, and allowed to cool before used. As the liquid escapes into the other compartment it should be filled up again to the proper level; the graphite plates that are then connected by a stout copper wire, and the edge of the ebonite cell paraffined to a depth of one inch. The following are the instructions observed in cleaning this battery:—Take out the zinc plates and re-amalgamate it; draw off the liquid from the porous cell by a syringe or pipette; replace the zinc-plate, and fill up with a solution of sal-ammoniac. When laying down mines the site of the proposed mine field is surveyed, and the positions fixed by cross-bearings, and marked on a rough plan. Steam-launches are used to bring the various stores to the selected positions. Outside the mine system proper are placed dummy torpedoes, with the object of causing an enemy to waste time in exploring and to keep him under fire as long as possible. When an enemy's vessel arrives in position over a mine, or within its operating zone, the fact is instantaneously signalled by either circuit-breaker or circuit closer systems, and by substituting a firing battery for the signalling, the mine is exploded. An extensive and practically useful application of electricity in its application to telegraphy and the ignition of mines is imparted in the Telegraph School, at the School, of Military Engineering, under the superintendence of Captain R. Y. Armstrong, R. E. a most indefatigable officer, and a leading authority in the army in this special branch of science as applied to military service. Rowing and diving are necessary auxiliaries to submarine mining. In the former exercise the boats' crews of the hood (ably coached by Quartermaster-Sergeant-Atwood) have always been distinguished, and their prowess has often been tested by picked crews of the Royal navy in races on the Medway. The apparatuses used in diving operations is Siebe's and Gorman's. Great care is exercised in the selection of men for this duty, and they have to undergo a severe examination by the medical officer. The maximum depth for which the apparatuses are warranted is 90ft. The diving course is limited to six weeks, and at the end of that period certificates of efficiency are issued to deserving men. After finishing their course of instruction on the Hood, the men are drafted to various stations, and in colonies like Bermuda and Malta these military divers have proved of incalculable use on emergencies, and in places where civilian divers could not be obtained.

The following are the contract prices for some of the stores used for torpedo purposes:—Submarine mining cases, iron, attachment chains, without complete, with electro contact, per 100lbs., of gun cotton, with jacket, circuit-closing apparatus, ebonite base plug, and cast-iron collar, 14*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* each; cables, insulated, for outrigger, covered with India rubber, ·04 inch, 80*l.* per knot; electro submarine mining cables, multiple, armoured, bemp-covered, 4 core, 180*l.*; single, armoured, for circuit closers, 95*l.*; ditto, for mines, 80*l.*; unarmoured, telegraph, 33*l.* 10*s.*; cases, iron, complete, outrigger, torpedo, 100lbs., with base plug, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; circuit closer and breaker, complete, with jacket, circuit-closing apparatus, resistance coil (1,000 Ohms.), nut, base plug, and attachment chains, each 13*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*; gun-cotton discs, primers and slabs, 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; detonators, submarine, 3*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; platinum wire, 1·65 *grs.* per yard, 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* per 100; astatic galvanometer (1,000 Ohms), with magnet, and strap, 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; wood jackets, circuit closer, 7*l.* 7*s.*; ditto, electro-contact mine, 7*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*; winding apparatus for submarine cables, with indicator, 88*l.*; resistance coils, complete, 5*s.* each; diving apparatus for two divers, with air-pump, complete, 280*l.*

It will be seen from the above account of the principles of instruction on board her Majesty's torpedo-ship Hood, that the soldiers of our army—as represented by the Corps of Royal Engineers—do not rely solely on their physical capacities for fighting and endurance in time of action; but that they bring to bear in the prosecution of their duties all the resources which intelligence and the diligent study of science bring within their grasp, so that they may employ the whole of their knowledge and talents in their duty to their country; and while England possesses such intellectual soldiers, she need not fear being rivalled by any of her compeers in the family of nations.

INDIA IN THE OLD TIMES.

It is now eight years since Lord Salisbury, when he was in the House of Commons, let fall certain remarks which seemed to reflect upon the British administration of India as compared with the native systems that preceded it. Lord Lawrence, then the Indian Viceroy, at once called upon "various officers of mark throughout the Indian Empire to submit an expression of their respective opinions on the matter." The officials thus consulted were unanimous in asserting their belief that the people of Hindostan—"as si bona norint"—were infinitely happier and better off under the English Government than they ever could have been under their native rulers. At the same time doubts were expressed in some quarters as to whether the priesthood, the military adventurers, and the lesser princes and nobles would agree to this general statement; while it was certain that in such cities as Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and Lahore the trading community had suffered from the cessation of the extravagant expenditure which characterized the old native Courts. The agricultural and artisan classes, again, though now exempted from compulsory and gratuitous service, and protected to some extent, against arbitrary exactions and oppression, can never, in consequence of their superabundant numbers, experience any marked amelioration of their condition. So long as men are compelled to work from day to day for a bare subsistence, it can little matter to them who sits in the seat of power, or in whose name the coin is stamped which they so seldom see, or the laws are made which leave them still hewing wood and drawing water, as their fathers did before them. In one respect, indeed, they may be supposed to look back with regret to the old times. Every soldier did not carry in his knapsack the phantom of a field marshal's baton, there yet gleamed before his eyes flashes of hope which enlightened the gloom of his daily lot. It is written in the "Ayini Akberry" how "his Majesty discovers the merit of some (of his troopers) at the first interview, and exalts them to greatness at one step." In a foot-note to Mountstuart Elphinstone's "History of India" we read that "the last Peishwa had at different times two Prime Ministers—one of them had been either an officiating priest or a singer in a temple (both degrading employments), and the other was a Sudra (servile class) and originally a running footman. The Raja of Jeypore's Prime Minister was a barber. The founder of the reigning family of Holkar was a goatherd, and that of Scindia a menial servant; and both were Sudras." Hyder Ali was in the beginning a mere trooper, or rather a mixture of the free lance and the brigand, and many similar cases might easily be quoted. There were also great largesses distributed on certain occasions, and the crowd were regaled with spectacles on barbaric magnificence. On the other hand, their crops and garden produce, their flocks and herds, their household goods, and their sons and daughters, are now as secure and sacred as those of our own people. Neither they, nor their bullocks and carts, can be pressed into the service of a great man for so long a period as he may need them without prospect of pay or any other reward. The criminals are sure of a fair trial; and it has long since been impossible for a traveller to make such an entry at this:—"The 9th, 100 thieves were brought chained before the Mogul with their accusation. Without further ceremony, as in all such cases is the custom, he ordered them to be carried away, the chief of them to be torn in pieces by dogs, the rest put to death. This was all the process and form. The prisoners were divided into several quarters of the town, and executed in the streets. . . . , where twelve dogs tore the chief of them in pieces, and thirteen of his fellows, having their hands tied down to their feet, had their necks cut with a sword, but not quite off, being so left naked, bloody, and stinking to the view of all men and annoyance of the neighbourhood." In the reign of Jehan Gheer it was commonly remarked in Rajpootana that "all goes to ruin and destruction; for since the property of all is come to the King no man takes care of anything in particular, so that devastation and the spoils of war appear in every place without reparation." Rather more than a quarter of a century later, when Shah Jehan sat on the throne of Baber, much of the territory subject to his sway is described as "nothing but sand and sterile mountains, little tilled or peopled," while of that which was naturally fertile there was much that was "not used for want of workmen, some of whom have perished by the too evil treatment of the governors, who often take from them their necessary livelihood, and sometimes their very children, whom they make slaves, when they are not able or are unwilling to pay; others have abandoned the field for the same reason, and, desponding out of the consideration that they laboured only for others, have cast themselves into towns or into armies, to serve there for porters or waiting men." The system of farming the revenues is described in the usual effective, heightened by the practice of bestowing lands in return for military services or as an evidence of the Royal favour, but which were liable to be reclaimed at the death of the donor, so that "all and every one stand in continual fear of these people, more than any slave doth of his master; that ordinarily they effect to appear poor and moneyless, very mean in their apparel, lodging, and household stuff, and yet more in meat and drink that often they apprehend even to meddle with trade, lest they should be thought rich, and so fall into the danger of being ruined; so that at last they find no other remedy to secure their wealth than to dig and hide their money deep underground." The tyranny of the powerful is described to such an excess that it "takes away what is necessary to the life of a peasant or tradesman, who is starved for hunger and misery. . . . In a word, the land is not tilled but almost by force, and consequently very ill, and much of it is quite spoiled and ruined, there being none to be found that can or will be at the charge of entertaining the ditches and channels for the course of waters to be conveyed to necessary places; nor anybody that care to build houses, or to repair those that are ruinous."

It was in the middle of the seventeenth century that Tavernier witnessed a very summary dispensation of justice on the part of a provincial governor, before whom four prisoners were brought. One of these had broken into a house and murdered a woman and three children, and was punished by having his hands and feet cut off, and being then flung into a field beside the high road. The second, having been guilty of highway robbery, was ripped open, while the two others were simply beheaded; and all this happened just outside the tent in which the Nawab was eating his dinner. Mandelslo, again, who visited India in 1638, relates how the governor of Ahmedabad, being desirous of entertaining certain English and Dutch factors, sent for a troop of eight nautch girls, who, having another and more profitable engagement elsewhere, pleaded illness as an excuse for not coming. The governor, unused to disobedience, ordered his guards to fetch them, and when the trembling wretches were dragged into his presence, he had them beheaded in the presence of his visitors, afterwards excusing himself by saying that, if he had not done so, he would not long be master in Ahmedabad.

Shah Jehan was found of gladiatorial exhibitions, and would offer handsome rewards to tempt athletes to descend into the arena, armed with dagger and round buckler, to fight with wild beasts. A Moghul, being hard pressed by a lion, drew a poniard out of his girdle, and, thrusting it down the lion's throat succeded in killing him. The Emperor upon this flew into a violent passion, and upbraided him with having taken an unfair advantage of the lion and "assassinated" him, and ordered him to be led out before the elephants. The majority of the courtiers, indeed, in the seventeenth century were "commonly but adventurers and strangers of all sorts of nations, . . . men of a mean descent, some of them slaves, most of them without instruction, whom the Moghul raises to dignities as he thinks good, and degrades them again as he pleaseth." There was, in fact, no hereditary nobility, with the exception of the heads of the Rajpoot and some other tribes. In the provinces, however, the governors were absolute, though subject to sudden dismissal, frequently followed by an ignominious death without the slightest form of trial. The governor of Patan told Sir Thomas Roe that he had regal authority to take what he pleased," and on the Kajpoots departure pressed upon him 100 loaves of sugar of 50 lbs. each, saying that they cost him nothing, being made within his own government. The governor of Ahmedabad, on the other hand, having fallen into disgrace, came sixty miles on foot, in pilgrim's clothes, with forty servants, counterfeiting great humility, and performed the rest of his journey in a palanquin, till he came near the Court; but had 2,000 horses one day's journey behind him." He entered the hall of public audience "with chains at his heels and barefoot, led between two noblemen. He pulled his turban over his eyes that he might see no man before he had the happiness to see the King's face. After reverence made and some few questions, the King forgave him, caused his irons to be knocked off, to be clothed with a new vest of gold, with a turban and girdle suitable."

Jehan Gheer was a notorious drunkard. At times he would call upon such or such a noble to join him, the name of the favourite courtier being written down on a particular list. One morning the King commanded this list to be read to him, and, forgetful that the permission to drink had been given by himself overnight "fined some one, some two, and some three thousand rupees; and some that were nearer his person he caused to be whipped before him, they receiving 130 stripes with a terrible instrument, having at the ends of four cords irons like spur-rowels, so that every stroke made four wounds. When they lay for dead on the ground, he commanded the standers-by to spurn them, and after that the porters to break their staves upon them. Thus, most cruelly mangled and bruised, they were carried out; one of them died on the spot." At an earlier period some 400 of Humayun's secretaries, librarians, armour-bearers, clerks, and others, being heated by wine, set out with the absurdly extravagant notion of conquering the Deccan. The Emperor, being informed of their folly, sent a body of horse to bring them back, when some were trampled to death by elephants, some beheaded, others had their noses and ears cut off, the fingers of others again being pared away. The Imam that evening happening to read the chapter of the Koran entitled "The Elephant," Humayun imagined that a covert allusion was intended to the massacre of the morning, and straightway ordered the Imam to be himself trampled to death. With the night came remorse, and with tears and lamentations the Emperor vainly strove to efface the memory of the sacrilegious deed. Upon the suppression of Khosroo's rebellion against his father, Jehan Gheer, in 1606, his two friends, Hassan Beg and Abdul Raheem, were sewed up, the former in the raw hide of an ox, the latter in that of an ass, and then seated on the back of two donkeys and so led through the streets of Lahore. The ox-hide drying up through the intense heat, Hassan was suffocated. Abdul Raheem's friends, however, kept the ass's skin from shrinking by continually pouring water upon it, and thus he not only escaped death but received his pardon. The other principal rebels were impaled on stakes planted in the ground in two rows, between which Prince Khosroo was slowly led on the back of an elephant. Two of Jehan Gheer's chief officers having exhibited cowardice, their beards were shaved off, themselves dressed in woman's apparel, and in that condition they were conducted on asses through the streets of Agra. These instances of tyrannical caprice, which could be multiplied to any extent, may suffice to illustrate the insecurity not only of Court favour, but of life and property in the old times which certain native journalists now affect to regard as the palmy days of Hindostan, and which they invidiously contrast with the monotonous justice and impartiality of our rule.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

FOREIGN LOANS AND BRITISH DUPES.

(*Saturday Review.*)

It is not too high a compliment to Mr. Lowe and his colleagues to say that the members of the Foreign Loans Committee, or those of them who composed the Report, are the legitimate successors of Balzac. Truth is for once as amusing as fiction, if only the reader forgets for a time that the victims and the villains of the piece are not imaginary characters. Balzac's speculators and German bankers, reproduced in novel after novel, gave an almost irresistible impression of vitality. The principal personages of the Foreign Loans melodrama almost seem to be fabulous representatives of ideal rascality. Whether the precedent of appointing Committees to compose didactic and descriptive incubrations ought to be followed is a question which the House of Commons will do well to consider. But in the present instance the merit of the performance supersedes all doubts of the expediency of the inquiry; and Sir Henry James may congratulate himself on having caused the discovery and publication of knowledge which ought to prove valuable. The passionate desire of poor foreigners, simple ladies, and other minors capitalists for precarious investments, though it will not be abated, may perhaps for the present be diverted from loans issued by Honduras and San Domingo. As a speech in the House is redeemed from the charge of being out of order when it concludes with a motion, the copious Report of the Committee ends with the practical recommendation that drawings of lots should be made illegal as partaking of the nature of a lottery. It would have been possible to arrive at the conclusion independently of the evidence, but the suggestion seems in itself unobjectionable. Another result of the investigation would be within the province of the Foreign Office. Lord Derby may perhaps think fit to inform the Governments of Honduras and Costa Rica that they must dispense with the diplomatic services in London of their present representative. The duties of his office probably consist exclusively in borrowing money; and as the amount of the various Honduras loans exceeds the value of the fee-simple of the Republic, even Don Carlos Gutierrez can scarcely expect to raise any further contributions in England. It is not seemly that a person who has incurred the comments on his conduct which are contained in the Report should be allowed the immunities and privileges of the diplomatic body. It will be quite unnecessary that the Government of Honduras should be in any hurry to supply the vacancy.

The elaborate machinery of finance which has been described by the Committee may, by means of attentive study, be comprehended in its details, but scarcely in all its motives of the operators. The general purpose of cheating genuine borrowers, and of taking every possible advantage of one another, is perfectly intelligible; but when all attainable subscriptions have been procured on the Stock Exchange, the process of repurchasing stock seems to be wasteful and rash. No amount of nominal stock has any real value except the cash price which it fetches in the market; and there seems to have been a stage in all the transactions recounted in the Report when a profit must have been realized which was afterwards sacrificed or reduced. The explanation is probably to be found in the greediness of the several confederates who grudged each other a share in the plunder. It is satisfactory to find that a large portion of the Honduras scrip is still in the possession of the various agents. That it should lately have been quoted at even a nominal price is another insoluble mystery. It may be assumed that financiers who deal with Honduras loans understand their own disreputable business. There were evidently, after all deductions, large profits to be made, and even the crumbs of the Honduras were nutritious and abundant. The clerk of the attorney who draws up the innumerable agreements which form part of the operations has the chance of receiving, while the bubble floats, four or five thousand a year as a trustees without giving up his place in the office. The least exacting of all the partners in the speculation is the Government of Honduras. Out of loans amounting to six and a half millions the Republic of Honduras received less than 100,000*l.* It is true that whatever amount was obtained might be considered as clear gain, inasmuch as the State never paid nor intended to pay any portion of the debt; but as the whole superstructure required as a foundation the credit of the Republic, it is surprising that the Government did not charge a higher price for the use of its name. The French, or, according to the modern dialect, the International financier with judiciary antecedents ostensibly gained nearly a million. The Committee not unreasonably express a suspicion that the favourite of fortune may have incurred liabilities to his associates which they have not been able to trace.

The credulity of investors and the success of financiers suggested two audacious experiments which happily failed in whole or in part. The Honduras Government or its agents were so profoundly impressed with the fatuity of the nation which they had already fleeced, that in 1871 they proposed to borrow 15,000,000*l.* for a railway which was to carry ships with their cargoes across from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the prospectus the English tonnage round Cape Horn was stated at 16,000,000 while the real amount as corrected by the *Economist* was 1,700,000. Having by this time grown careless with success, Don Carlos Gutterrez and his associates did not even take the trouble to insert in their prospectus the name of any banker or contractor. The omission, and perhaps the assurance, were fatal to their latest venture; and the Honduras Minister soon afterwards withdrew the prospectus, but not before considerable quantities of scrip had been sold in the market. In answer to inquiries from bondholders of the former issue whether funds would be forthcoming to pay the interest and sinking fund, letters were written from the Honduras Legation, under the official stamp, with affirmative answers. The Minister afterwards repudiated the signatures which had been made in his name; but he has not thought fit to explain either his own omission to answer the inquiries or the origin of the spurious answers. The ship railway, which was as feasible as a railway to the moon, appears, if the statement of the Honduras Legation is accurate, to have originated in the ingenuity of the solicitor who had managed the legal department of the loans. "The legal adviser of the firm of Bischoffsheim affirmed that it was an absolute necessity, and the only means of obtaining a good result, to propose to the public the conversion of the line into a ship railway, and to solicit as a loan the sum necessary for it." The statements of the writer employed by the Honduras Legation are not in the race of amusement or display. It must always be with pain, and delicacy, and hesitation, that we make any allusion to those who are supposed to be the less able to defend themselves and the more under just authority, as well, it must be added, also the most sinned against. But one remark must be made. Even on the most superficial survey of society, whether in the great furnace of the Metropolis or in the lesser fires of Provincial and Rural life, few can shut his eyes to the lamentable fact that the gentler and kindlier sex have a very great deal to do with that boundless and ruinous extravagance which introduces all the vices, and disables all the virtues, even to decay and extinction? It may be the necessity or the duty of some to spend princely fortunes in princely pomp and luxury, if so, they are only to be pitied for the difficulty of doing it gracefully, and redeeming material waste with personal refinement. But in this great town, and each season more then the last, there are thousands and thousands who are manifestly spending far more than their circumstances will allow. For very much of this deep, wide-spread, and still spreading evil the women are answerable. It is they who dress at a rate far beyond their income; they will insist on the best houses in the best neighbourhood; they who must have equippages for all uses, times, and places; they who cannot abate their manifold requirements even when the family increases and nobler cares should take the place of childish things. Of course, these men have their besetting sins and their pet extravagances, sometimes very costly; and they have often the still greater fault of not explaining their pecuniary affairs to their wives with manly candour or common business-like accuracy. They do not make the wife a confidant and fellow-counsellor. But there cannot be a doubt that in the great majority of houses the lady knows quite enough to see, with a very little calculation, whither all this must lead, and assuredly into straitness and embarrassment, with the risk of ruin. People must have very many and very good acres, or very good investments indeed, to be able to spend often the rental of a good estate in single entertainments, a dressmaker's or an upholsterers bill, a house at a fashionable watering-place, a prolonged Continental tour, a necklace, or some other toy. Yet women are such creatures of rivalry and display that they cannot help a sort of triumph over those who are less fortunate or less spirited, and so are continually the foremost to inflame a pernicious rivalry. What can their husbands do? They submit, perhaps. They sulk, perhaps. They more commonly cast about for Ways and Means, and, as they hear and learn more, they are more apt to take counsel with themselves and to throw themselves up to the stream in which they are already floating helplessly. They cannot be worse than they are; they may be better. So they speculate—that is, they gamble. They soon find they are victims, and set it down to their simplicity or their scruples. By and bye they make the discovery that in such an affair it is better to be at the head then at the tail; better to be on the right side of the wall; better to be in the ring than an outsider. So they press inwards, give and take confidences, and in time are millionaires, or bankrupts and exiles.

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